

# Daily Bulletin

TUESDAY, SEPT. 17, 1889.

## ARRIVALS.

Sept 17—  
Am bk Kikita, Outler, 18 1/2 days from  
Port Townsend  
Star W G Hall from Hawaii and Maui  
Am bk cyclon, 19 days from  
Port Los Angeles  
N K hor, 19th, 58 days from  
Newcastle  
Schr Liholilo from Waianae  
Schr Waimala from Puna

## DEPARTURES.

Sept 17—  
Am bk W G Irwin, McCulloch, for  
San Francisco  
Star Mikahala for Kaula at 5 p m  
Star Likele for Maui at 5 p m  
Star Lulu for amakua at 5 p m  
Star Viva for Maui at 5 p m  
Star Wailaleale for Kilauea and Hama-  
lele at 4 p m  
Star Allala Hou for Hamakua at 4  
p m  
Schr Kaulikeouli for Waima

## VESSELS LEAVING TO-MORROW.

Star Iwa for Lahaina and Hama-  
kua at 10 a m  
Bark R K Am, Gove, for Puget Sound  
Schr Lavinia for Kaula  
Schr Kaula for Elele

## PASSENGERS.

For Puget Sound per bk R K Ham.  
Sept 18—Mrs. Powell, W. Parker and  
wife and 4 children, and one steamer.  
For San Francisco per bk W G Ir-  
win, Sept 17—C. L. Smith, Geo. Murphy  
and E. Rudolph.  
For Honolulu per bk Mikahala, Sept  
16—Joa. Rosa, Jno. Spencer, and about  
15 deck.  
From Maui and Hawaii per bk W G  
Hall Sept 17—His Majesty the King,  
His Ex. C. W. Ashford, P. Neumann,  
Master Robins, W. Wayland, W. C. Achi  
and wife, G. J. Campbell, Hon. W. H.  
Daniels, W. H. Cornwell, C. Benning,  
Miss A. Keanu, Miss Anoa, W. H. Mc-  
Inerney, C. Bauda, y. Judge R. F. Bick-  
erton, C. McDonald and wife, H. T. Tor-  
on, K. A. Nakolele, P. Peck, W. R. Seal, Mrs.  
J. Alapai, Capt. Degraives, Major W. S.  
Seward, Miss A. Haneberg, Mrs. J. K. Ke-  
kaula, H. A. Heen, M. Gouvira, 2 Chinese  
and 97 deck.

## SHIPPING NOTES.

The bk W G Irwin, Capt. J. E. Mc-  
Culloch, sailed for San Francisco at  
noon today with the following ship-  
ments: Slugs, 1128 bags rice; M. S.  
Grimm Bros, 618 bags rice; M. S.  
Grimm Bros, 618 bags rice; M. S.  
Phillips & Co., 171 bags rice; sundries;  
50 barrels molasses, and 348 empty bar-  
rels. Domestic value \$19,498.87.  
There are two Norwegian vessels in  
port now.  
The star Mikahala brought Sept 17,  
415 bags sugar, 64 bags uwa, 7 bags cof-  
fee, 8 packages hides, 67 packages sun-  
dries, 6 horses, and 38 pigs.  
Purser White of the steamer Iwalani  
is now on the steamer Mikahala.  
The star Iwalani takes a boiler this  
afternoon for the Koloa Plantation.  
The star Iwalani will sail to-morrow  
morning for Lahaina and Hamakua.  
The schr Waimala arrived this after-  
noon from Puna, Hawaii, with a load  
of china for the O. R. & L. Co.  
The schr Lavin brought Sept 17, 853  
bags rice from Hanalei.

## QUARANTINE NOTICE.

The Board of Health has issued the  
following notice:  
On account of the existence of  
cases of measles in the vicinity of  
Punchbowl Hill, the Board of Health,  
with the concurrence of the Board of  
Education, in order to prevent the  
further spread of this disease, desire  
that the children within the bounds  
of the region described below, shall  
abstain from going to school until  
further notice, viz.: Bounded by a  
line running from the head of School  
street to crest of Punchbowl Hill, on  
the northwest; Alapai street on the  
southeast, and Kinau street on the  
southwest.

## ALLEGED STRANGE DOINGS.

Mr. Kanoelehu, who lives at Au-  
waiolimu, on the Ewa slope of Punch-  
bowl hill, called at the BULLETIN office  
this morning to relate a rather start-  
ling story of the doings of riflemen.  
He said that between ten and eleven  
o'clock last night two white men in  
the uniform of the Honolulu Rifles,  
carrying their guns, came to his house  
in a carriage. They knocked at the  
door and when he went out and asked  
what they wanted, they said they  
were just taking a look round. He  
told them that was no place for them  
to be looking round, let them go into  
the public roads if they wanted to see  
what was going on. Mr. Kanoelehu  
returned into the house to put his  
clothes on, so as to go out and see  
what the number of the carriage was,  
but on coming outside again he  
was only in time to see the carriage  
drive rapidly off. Putting the inci-  
dent and the rumors of the previous  
day together, Mr. Kanoelehu and  
family passed an uneasy night and  
the departure of their warlike visi-  
tors. Some of their neighbors re-  
ported similar disturbance of their  
repose, and all want to know if such  
proceedings are done by authority.  
If so they think it a remarkable style  
of pacifying the feelings of natives  
wrought up by recent events.  
Col. Ashford on being told the  
foregoing story, said he could not  
believe it. There must be a mistake  
at least in the identity of the dis-  
turbance. Members of the Rifles had  
no authority to go about with arms  
and uniform except when on duty,  
and there was no company drill last  
night.  
Other members of the battalion  
said there was recruit drill last  
night, and the fellows were prob-  
ably raw recruits prowling round  
foolishly. The men were not al-  
lowed to leave their guns at the  
Armory.

## LOCAL & GENERAL NEWS.

The King returned from Hawaii  
this afternoon on the W. G. Hall.  
A SPECIAL NOTICE to the members  
of Company B will be found else-  
where.  
There is a large demand for this  
week's "Bulletin Summary." No  
wonder.  
A MEMORIAL service for the late  
Horace Hall will be held at Oahu  
College to-morrow.  
This band concert at Emma Square  
last evening was well attended, and  
the music was very enjoyable.

Mr. W. C. Parke, son of the late  
Hon. W. C. Parke, was admitted to  
the Hawaiian bar this morning.

THE P. C. A. wants to know how  
big a snake must be before it be-  
comes a serpent. Look in your  
boots.

Forty-five pupils are in attend-  
ance this term at that excellent edu-  
cational institution, the Kameha-  
meha Preparatory school.

Mr. E. P. Low, centre-fielder of the  
Honolulu, fell from his horse in the  
country on Sunday, sustaining se-  
vere injury to his shoulder.

A BASEBALL match will be played  
on Saturday between the nines of  
the houses of T. H. Davies & Co. and  
the Pacific Hardware Co.

AN exceedingly pleasant dancing  
party was held last evening at the  
residence of Rev. Alex. and Mrs.  
Mackintosh, Nuuanu avenue.

THE Advertiser wants to know who  
was seated on Sunday. It must have  
been the staff of that paper: they  
were too afraid to go out for the  
news.

MR. W. H. Wright of the Foreign  
Office has been admitted a member  
of the Hawaiian bar, and is now en-  
titled to practise in all the courts of  
the kingdom.

HERR Doctor Schneider will deliver  
a lecture at the Y. M. C. A. hall  
Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock.  
All who understand German are in-  
vited to attend.

ON Saturday, the 28th inst., Mr.  
J. F. Morgan will sell at his sale-  
rooms a collection of Hawaiian stone  
implements. They will be on exhibi-  
tion at the sale-rooms the day pre-  
vious.

MR. J. A. Gonsalves took some  
very excellent views of the baseball  
grounds during the progress of the  
game on Saturday. He has also  
photos of R. W. Wilcox for sale at  
his gallery, Fort street.

## EVENTS THIS EVENING.

Drill Co. B Honolulu Rifles, at  
7:30.  
Excelsior Lodge No. 1, I. O. O.  
F., 7:30.

## THE FAVORITE WEEKLY.

The "Bulletin Weekly Summary"  
is out today with thirty-four col-  
umns of interesting island and local  
news, a good deal of which appears  
in no other paper published in the  
kingdom. It contains full reports of  
the Chinese amendment meetings,  
the only correct account of the final  
game of baseball between the Stars  
and Honolulu, a picture of R. W.  
Wilcox with a short sketch of his  
life, court and shipping news, etc.  
It is a splendid number to send  
abroad to friends. Copies at the  
bookstores and this office.

## ACCIDENT AT KAKAOKO.

About half-past two o'clock this  
afternoon a detachment of the King's  
Guard were at the Kakaoko battery  
to fire a salute in honor of the ar-  
rival of the King from Hawaii. Six  
shots had been fired when one of the  
guns which Joseph Palau and an-  
other soldier were loading, went off  
prematurely, the charge striking Pa-  
lau with force on both hands and the  
right breast. The other man had  
the thumb on his right hand injured.  
Palau was taken at once to the hos-  
pitals and there attended by Dr. F.  
L. Miner. It is likely that he will  
lose two or three of the fingers on  
the right hand.

## BOOKED TO LEAVE.

The following are booked to leave  
the kingdom, at the office of W. G.  
Irwin & Co.:  
Per R M S Alameda, Sept 21st—  
T. J. King, I. Q. Tewksbury, Miss N. H.  
Bickerton, Mrs. R. J. Greighton, Miss  
Agnes Creighton, J. Maraden, C. Mc-  
Donald and wife, H. Rickard.  
Per S S Australia, Sept 27th—  
Mrs. M. E. Sharratt, Misses Sharratt  
(2), Mrs. R. Halstead, Misses Halstead  
(2), Miss May Bailey, S. Ehrlich, J. A.  
Hopper, Geo. R. Carter, Mrs. J. Morris-  
seau, Hon. H. A. P. Carter and wife,  
Misses Carter (3), His Ex. Geo. W.  
Merrill and wife, Hon. W. C. Wilder  
and wife, Miss Annie H. Parke.

## SUPREME COURT-AT CHAMBERS.

BEFORE JUDGE C. J. McCULLY, PRESTON,  
AND DOLE, JJ.

TUESDAY, Sept. 17.  
In re estate of Lunalilo. Ordered  
that the trustees' account for the  
year ending July 31st, 1889, be ap-  
proved, and that the vacancy in the  
Board of Trustees, caused by the  
death of W. C. Parke, be filled by  
the appointment of Hon. Henry  
Waterhouse, Hon. W. O. Smith  
and Miss Mary Parker, trustees, in  
person.

THE ONLY LIVE PAPER  
of Honolulu—The Daily Bulletin.  
50 cents per month.

## CHINESE AMENDMENT.

Report of the Committee on Propo-  
sed Mass Meetings.

The adjourned meeting on the  
Chinese constitutional amendment  
assembled at Pythian hall, Fort  
street, yesterday evening—Mr.  
Thos. R. Lucas, chairman, and Mr.  
F. Godfrey, secretary. Fifty addi-  
tional names were reported as signed  
to the resolution for calling the  
Legislature.

Mr. W. A. Kinney, after routine,  
read the report of the committee  
appointed on Thursday evening, as  
follows:

### PUBLIC MASS MEETING.

The undersigned, a committee  
appointed for the purpose by many  
residents and voters of Honolulu,  
hereby issue a call for a public mass  
meeting to be held at the Skating  
Rink, Queen street, next Monday  
evening, September 23rd, at 7:30  
p. m.

This meeting is called for the pur-  
pose of petitioning the Cabinet to  
secure from the present legislature  
the submission to the people this  
election of a constitutional amend-  
ment relative to Chinese.

ROBERT LISHMAN,  
JOHN EMMELT,  
M. A. GONSALES,  
THOMAS R. LUCAS,  
JOHN PHILLIPS.

### TO THE PUBLIC.

The committee would say that  
they have felt great diffidence in at-  
taching their names to the above  
call when there are so many other  
citizens of more prominence and  
ability who should have led in this  
movement, and their only excuse  
for assuming this responsibility is  
that there seem to be none others,  
among the many who sympathize  
with this movement, in a position to  
shoulder the burden themselves.  
The committee deem it but just un-  
der the circumstances, therefore, to  
state fully some of the motives  
which impel those they represent in  
forwarding this movement.

It is their conviction that a large  
majority of the voters of the king-  
dom are, and have been for some  
time past, convinced that something  
should have been done on the Chi-  
nese question beyond anything that  
has thus far been done by the Re-  
form Government and Legislature.  
While there are evidently a great  
variety of opinions upon details, re-  
garding what should be done, a  
careful consensus of such views will  
show that there is a practical unan-  
imity on essentials, but that none  
of them can possibly be carried out  
with efficacy until the Constitu-  
tion is amended. Unless such an amend-  
ment passes this Legislature before  
the first week in November next it  
cannot become law until May, 1892.  
Ordinarily therefore it would seem  
as though an amendment should ere  
this have been submitted to the peo-  
ple, and unless there are some very  
special reasons to the contrary the  
committee believe it the right and  
duty of the electors to secure one  
even at the eleventh hour.

Many conflicting reasons why this  
movement should cease have been  
urged by opponents. A careful and  
fair consideration of them all im-  
presses the committee with the con-  
viction that the reasons for prompt  
action outweigh those for delay. In  
this connection it will not be out of  
place to explain fully what is actu-  
ally sought to be accomplished, for  
excessive and unreasonable de-  
mands are unjustly attributed to  
this movement by some who thus  
succeed in preventing many from  
joining in this undertaking.

The demand on the Chinese ques-  
tion is not a new one and covers  
practically two points:

1st. That Chinese coming hereaf-  
ter as common laborers, (for rice and  
sugar plantations), shall be re-  
stricted to that occupation and returned  
home when their services are no  
longer needed.  
2d. That Chinese now in the king-  
dom who came as laborers and are  
still employed as such in some form  
or other shall be prevented by law  
from branching out into skilled la-  
bor and other better paid occupa-  
tions upon which white, native  
and Portuguese families must de-  
pend for a livelihood if they are to  
conform to the standards of our  
Western civilization. The Chinese  
now established in these higher oc-  
cupations to be let alone.

The committee fail to see any-  
thing which is essentially hostile in  
these propositions, to the sugar in-  
terests, and though the transition  
may cause the planter some risk yet  
it cannot possibly be greater than  
other classes have recently under-  
gone for the common good. It  
should also be borne in mind that  
what is now asked of the Legislature  
is the passage of no law nor of an  
amendment to the Constitution but  
simply the submission of an amend-  
ment which may be adopted or re-  
jected by the electors at the next  
election at their will. Nor do we  
understand that the final adoption  
of such an amendment into the Con-  
stitution must necessarily be follow-  
ed by legislation; laws may or may  
not be enacted under it and if passed  
may be amended or repealed if  
found impracticable. If legislators  
differ as to the proper wording of  
an amendment they are privileged  
to submit several of them and allow  
the voters at the ensuing election to  
say which, if any, shall be adopted.  
The contention of the committee is,  
that members of a representative  
body should hesitate less in sub-  
mitting a proposed amendment to  
the constitution to the peo-

ple on an issue coming up dur-  
ing their term of service than in pas-  
sing a law on the same question with-  
out the intervention of an election,  
for by enacting a law they prejudice  
public opinion whereas in the sub-  
mission of an amendment they simply  
assume the responsibility of ask-  
ing for an answer one way or the  
other from the people whom they re-  
present.

It is urged the Legislature has  
already refused to submit an amend-  
ment to the electors, therefore to  
call them together again for that  
purpose would be futile. This  
argument could be accepted but for  
the fact that members of the Leg-  
islature who voted against the amend-  
ment in question and a large num-  
ber who evidently then sympathized  
with their action are declaring that  
the vote in question did not arise  
from hostility on the part of the Re-  
form Legislature to any amendment  
but from the difficulties of deter-  
mining what amendment to submit.

These parties are averse to im-  
mediate legislative action but will, this  
coming election, support the sub-  
mission of an amendment for final  
passage in 1892. Accepting these  
declarations as genuine and consid-  
ering that a year has been given  
the Legislature to consider the sub-  
ject, since their last vote; and more  
than all in view of the fact that the  
30th of July last demonstrated very  
clearly the necessity of keeping up  
a foreign population here if possible,  
the committee believes that it is but  
just to the legislators as well as to  
the electors, that the Legislature  
should be again put to the test. The  
committee are convinced that there  
are substantial grounds for the be-  
lief that many of the legislators who  
once honestly voted against the amend-  
ment will now support it, and if not  
that it should be known at once  
beyond cavil or dispute.

Many who now oppose the calling  
of the Legislature together but who  
propose to take up the Chinese ques-  
tion next election do so on the  
ground that it would be unwise to  
stir the whole Chinese population  
before the elections, forgetting that  
by taking up that question at elec-  
tion time as they propose to do they  
will have to meet the full strength  
of Chinese opposition anyway. The  
question will have to be met sooner  
or later, the only difference being that  
if the amendment is submitted now  
and passed this coming election, the  
electors will have something tangi-  
ble in return for the risks and labors  
that they have undergone. While  
the submission of an amendment in  
1890 with its possible passage, or  
defeat, in 1892 means that the elec-  
tors will have received merely an un-  
certain promise of something two  
years later and shall have had to  
meet this election just as much op-  
position from Chinese as if the peo-  
ple had gone far enough while they  
were about it to get some practical  
good.

As far as the native people is con-  
cerned we confess with regret that  
most of them fail to apprehend the  
serious results of continued Chinese  
encroachments among them. Still  
it is believed that nothing could be  
more unfortunate, nothing would  
do more to open up half-healed  
wounds, than to go into this election  
with no other issues to discuss with  
the natives than these undiscussable  
issues of the 30th of June and July.  
A full, fair and peaceable presenta-  
tion of the Chinese question to the  
natives must sooner or later divide  
their ranks as surely as men on all  
issues are guided in the formation  
of their opinions mainly by their  
own interests.

As far as the Chinese are con-  
cerned we regret that with the many  
admirable qualities they possess it  
still has become absolutely neces-  
sary to advocate the restriction of  
some of their rights. Our justifica-  
tion for such a course is self-defense,  
a good and sufficient one at all  
times and among all people,  
and though it is quite true that the  
electors are prompted to action in  
this matter primarily by their own  
interests, still they believe that in  
thus conserving their own interests  
they are not neglecting the higher  
interests involved in the preserva-  
tion of self-rule and Western civiliza-  
tion in these islands. While the  
introduction of class distinctions in  
our Constitution is to be regretted  
it is better to lower standards of  
self-government that have become  
impossible through the presence of  
servile labor than sooner or later to  
be deprived of self-government al-  
together, through increasing incapacity  
to control the country because  
of the presence and increase of these  
unrestrained aliens among us, and  
the consequent domination of our  
own ranks thereby. Again, we  
believe that the result to Chinese  
from proposed specific legislation  
has been greatly exaggerated. All  
Chinese now in trades, general  
business and similar occupa-  
tions by the shutting out of  
other Chinese will thereby be relieved  
from any competition with fresh  
numbers of their own race; they  
will be given a practical monopoly  
of the occupations that they are now  
engaged in for life or till final de-  
parture, while arrangements through  
legislation can be made for the in-  
definite continuance of the Chinese  
wholesale and commission houses.  
As for the rice and sugar industries  
they will of course be open to all.  
Chinese laborers now in the coun-  
try will, it is true, be prevented  
from stepping up into higher occu-  
pations, but in turn they will be re-  
lieved from competition with future  
Chinese immigrants who will be  
confined to common labor on rice

and sugar plantations. Such legis-  
lation would destroy any scheme  
for a political and industrial con-  
quest of the islands by Chinese, but  
Chinese now here will be affected in  
dollars and cents but slightly.

As far as our own people who are  
affected by Chinese competition are  
concerned, we have but little to say.  
They have thus far in the past his-  
tory of the country received honor-  
able recognition and in turn have  
rendered honorable service to the  
state. They do not propose to give  
up, without a struggle, either their  
foothold here or hand it down im-  
paired to others. It is true that  
while their numbers have been de-  
cimated by Chinese, those who have  
been able to remain here have in  
many instances lived and fared bet-  
ter than they would at home, but  
this is equally and in fact in greater  
degree true of all other classes of  
foreigners as well. As far as the  
future is concerned our people feel  
and have just cause to feel, like  
men caught by the rising tide, who,  
though still safe, do not know when  
high-water mark shall have been  
reached where they shall be found  
above or beneath it. Under such  
circumstances the unnecessary de-  
lay of two years before relief can  
possibly commence to operate, caused  
by a Legislature so long in power  
and confirmed now by a refusal to  
reconsider its action, cannot but be  
considered a hostile and unfriendly  
act.

At the convention of the Reform  
Party held August 11, 1887, for the  
purpose of nominating a successor  
to the late Hon. S. G. Wilder, an  
anti-Chinese plank was inserted in  
the party platform which reads as  
follows: "Resolved, that there  
should be definite, strict and com-  
prehensive legislation restricting  
Chinese immigration and restricting  
the Chinese now on these islands.  
While we wish no injustice to be  
done, the interests of the country  
demand positive and decisive action  
on the subject." The only response  
to this action by the Legislature was  
the defeat within 30 days thereafter  
of the only measure before the  
House which could possibly have met  
the electors' wishes in this respect.  
And while that convention repre-  
sented but one island still we believe  
that it was sufficiently influential  
and representative to have secured  
the submission of the whole issue  
to the people through the instru-  
mentality of the proposed constitu-  
tional amendment.

The injustice already done by the  
delay of one year the committee do  
not believe will be cured by a fur-  
ther delay of two years.

Upon the reading of the report  
being concluded, it was after some  
discussion adopted without dissent.  
Mr. R. Lishman moved, that a  
committee of four be appointed, includ-  
ing the chairman, to call a public  
meeting and make arrangements  
therefor. The chairman appointed  
Messrs. Lishman, Thos. Wright and  
Kinney to act with himself. After  
some discussion of the best time for  
the public assembly, the meeting  
adjourned subject to the call of the  
chair.

## NOTICE.

MR. ANTON VOGEL is not in our  
employ any more after this date.  
E. HOFFSCHLAEGER & Co.,  
Honolulu, Aug. 24, 1889. 355 Im

## FOR SALE.

A NEW Wilcox & White Parlor  
Organ with eight stops. Suitable  
for school or church. A fine instru-  
ment. Apply at 57 Punchbowl street,  
opposite N. P. Mission Institute. 278 If

## Hawaiian Tramways Co., (LIMITED).

CONTRACTOR'S OFFICE.  
The accounts of Messrs. SKINNER  
& CO. for the construction, equipment  
and maintenance of the Tramway line  
and works connected therewith will be  
closed on the 1st day of October, 1889.  
All persons having claims against the  
said firm or their agent under the afore-  
said contract are hereby notified to pre-  
sent them at the above address on or  
before the said date. Any claims pre-  
sented after the 8th day of October will  
have to be forwarded to London. 539 Im

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Honolulu. sept-6 89-17

## OPINIONS OF THE PRESS

# New Free Tontine Policy

## OF THE Equitable Life Assurance Society

OF THE UNITED STATES

## A SIMPLE PROMISE TO PAY.

[From the NEW YORK TIMES, June 22, 1889.]

The Equitable Life Assurance Society has adopted a new form of  
policy which, like a bank draft, is a simple promise to pay without condi-  
tions on the back.

[From the CHICAGO INVESTIGATOR.]

Always on the alert, and ever anxious to give the public the most  
advantageous contract in life insurance, the Equitable Life Assurance So-  
ciety of New York has, in the past, made many advances on old methods,  
and has been the means to liberalize life insurance in a greater degree,  
perhaps, than any other organization. It is not at all surprising, there-  
fore, that this great company now comes before the people with a new  
contract, the like of which has not before been known in life insurance.

[From the KENTUCKY REGISTER, Richmond, Ky., June 28, 1889.]

The Equitable Life Assurance Society has, in the past, done more to  
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[From the BOSTON POST.]

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[From the PACIFIC UNDERWRITER, San Francisco, July 1, 1889.]

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